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10/078,042

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Donald C. Roe

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THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY
Global Legal Department - IP
Sycamore Building - 4th Floor
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EXAMINER

KOPPIKAR, VIVEK D

ART UNIT

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/078,042	Applicant(s) ROE ET AL.	
	Examiner VIVEK D. KOPPIKAR	Art Unit 3686	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 October 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 and 14-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 and 14-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Status of the Application

1. Claims 1-10 and 14-30 have been examined in this application. This communication is the first action on the merits. This is a Final Office Action in response to the “Amendment” and “Remarks” filed on October 20, 2008.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

2. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

3. Claims 9, 10, 14-20, 25-26 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. These claims are directed towards a method for improving the health of an individual but these claims do not recite a device (e.g. a computer) which is used for carrying out the method. Therefore, these claims are not tied to a statutory class of invention. In order to overcome this rejection, the Office recommends amending the claims so that they recite a device (e.g. a computer) which is used in carrying out the claimed method. The applicants are reminded, however, that any amendment(s) to the claim(s) must have support in the specification as it was originally filed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-2, 5, 9-10 and 14-20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent Number 6,319,199 to Sheehan in view of US Patent Number 6,055,506 to Frasca, Jr. and in even further view of US Patent Number 5,828,751 to Walker and in even further view of US Patent Number 6,093,146 to Filangeri.

(A) As per claim 1, a system to improve the management of an individual's health (Sheehan: Abstract), the system including:

- a) a data measurement mechanism generating data relevant to a particular health condition of the individual (Sheehan: Figure 1 and Col. 2, Ln. 22-33);
- b) a data acquisition mechanism transferring the data relevant to a particular health condition from the data measurement mechanism to a storage medium (Sheehan: Col. 2, Ln. 34-46);
- d) an information presentation mechanism displaying the information pertaining to the physical health of an individual (Sheehan: Col. 4, Ln. 54-67).

Sheehan does not teach the following feature which is taught by Frasca, Jr.:

- c) at least one data analysis mechanism generating information pertaining to the health of an individual wherein the data analysis mechanism performs at least one analysis selected from the group consisting of statistical control chart techniques based on the historical or recent health

data of the individual, multi-variate analysis, attribute data analysis, and reliability engineering analysis (Frasca, Jr.: Col. 8, Ln. 42-51). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the teachings of Sheehan with the aforementioned teachings from Frasca with the motivation of having a means to generate a message (alert) if a parameter falls outside a clinical (i.e. population comparison) range as recited in Frasca, Jr. (Col. 3, Ln. 21-26).

Sheehan in view of Frasca, Jr. do not explicitly teach that the data acquisition mechanism and the data measurement mechanism are disposed on a single handheld device, however, this feature is well known in the art as illustrated by Walker (Col. 10, Ln. 47-55). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the combined teachings of Sheehan in view of Frasca, Jr. with the aforementioned teachings from Walker with the motivation of providing a means of handheld data measurement and certification as recited in Walker (Col. 10, Ln. 47-55).

The above mentioned references do not teach the following feature which is taught by Filangeri (Col. 3, Ln. 45-55 and Col. 7, Ln. 7-26):

wherein the analysis is based on historical or recent health data of the individual collected in accordance with a sampling strategy.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the above mentioned references with these aforementioned features from with the motivation of having a means of being able to produce a faster diagnosis and a quicker response in emergencies, as recited in Filangeri (Col. 1, Ln. 44-49).

As per claims 21-22, Frasca, Jr. teaches that the analysis comprises statistical chart control techniques and wherein the analysis comprises multi-variate analysis of variable and attribute data (Frasca: Col. 8, Ln. 42-51 and Col. 14, Ln. 15-33). The motivation for making this modification to the teachings of Frasca, Jr. is the same as that set forth above.

(B) As per claim 2, in the system of Sheehan in view of Frasca, Jr. in view of Walker in view of Filangeri the at least one data analysis mechanism further comprises data analysis software (Sheehan: Col. 2, Ln. 58-62 and Col. 7, Ln. 47-59).

(C) As per claim 5, in the system of Sheehan in view of Frasca, Jr. in view of Walker in view of Filangeri the at least one data measurement mechanism includes a sensor (Sheehan: Col. 1, Ln. 29-38).

(D) As per claim 9, Sheehan in view of Frasca, Jr. in view of Walker in view of Filangeri teach a method for improving the health of an individual (Sheehan: Abstract) including the steps of:

a) selecting at least one health parameter appropriate for the individual based on the individual's medical condition and medical history, current or recent health event(s) of interest, age and/or demographics, or any other health parameter of interest to the individual, caregiver, or medical professional (Sheehan: Col. 4, Ln. 12-18);

b) measuring the at least one health parameter of interest and pertinent environmental or qualitative information to produce data (Sheehan: Col. 2, Ln. 23-46);

c) acquiring the data for storage and subsequent analysis (Sheehan: Col. 2, Ln. 23-46); and

e) presenting the information (alert) to the individual, caregiver, or medical professional (Sheehan: Col. 6, Ln. 47-59 and Col. 7, Ln. 13-19).

Sheehan does not teach the following feature which is taught by Frasca, Jr.:

d) analyzing the data via at least one data analysis mechanism to define at least one of an out-of-control situation requiring intervention and/or potential causes or remedies of an out-of-control situation wherein the data analysis mechanism performs at least one analysis selected from the group consisting of statistical control chart techniques, multi-variate analysis, attribute data analysis, and reliability engineering analysis (Frasca: Col.8, Ln. 42-51). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the teachings of Sheehan with the aforementioned teachings from Frasca with the motivation of having a means to generate a message (alert) if a parameter falls outside a clinical (i.e. population comparison) range as recited in Frasca, Jr. (Col. 3, Ln. 21-26).

The above mentioned references do not teach the following feature which is taught by Filangeri (Col. 3, Ln. 45-55 and Col. 7, Ln. 7-26):

creating a sampling strategy for measuring the at least one health parameter of interest based on the historical or recent health data of the individual and measuring data according to the sampling strategy.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the above mentioned references with these aforementioned features from with the motivation of having a means of being able to produce a faster diagnosis and a quicker response in emergencies, as recited in Filangeri (Col. 1, Ln. 44-49).

As per claim 25-26, Frasca, Jr. teaches that the analysis comprises statistical chart control techniques and wherein the analysis comprises multi-variate analysis of variable and attribute data (Frasca: Col. 8, Ln. 42-51 and Col. 14, Ln. 15-33). The motivation for making this modification to the teachings of Frasca, Jr. is the same as that set forth above.

(E) As per claims 14-20 and 26-30, these claims are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sheehan in view of Frasca, Jr. in view of Walker in view of Filangeri, as applied to Claim 9, and in even further view of Official Notice.

As per claims 14-20 and 27-30, the Office takes the position that the recited steps are steps which are well known in the art for analyzing data using statistics and therefore the Office takes Official Notice with regard to these features. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the combined teachings of Sheehan in view of Frasca, Jr. in view of Walker with these steps with the motivation of having a systematic means of analyzing the data and determining outliers (the outliers are determined in part by having target or base values) in the data set so that the patients (individuals) who represented these outliers could be alerted of their potentially out-of-control situation (e.g. health condition).

(F) As per claim 10, in the method of Sheehan the information presented is selected from the group: statistical analysis, out-of-control points, control rules violations, specification violations, medical limit violations, medical condition related information, advertising for products related to the individual's medical condition or health event, help guides, summary screens (Sheehan: Figures 3 and 5 (220); Col. 4, Ln. 62-68 and Col. 7, Ln. 4-18).

6. Claims 6-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sheehan in view of Frasca, Jr. in view of Walker in view of Filangeri and in even further view of US Patent Number 6,658,287 to Litt and in even further view of Filangeri.

(A) As per claim 6, Sheehan in view of Frasca, Jr. in view of Walker in view of Litt teaches a system to improve the management of an individual's health (Sheehan: Abstract), the system including:

a) a data measurement mechanism generating data relevant to a particular health condition

(Sheehan: Figure 1 and Col. 2, Ln. 22-33);

b) at least one data acquisition mechanism transferring the data from the data measurement mechanism to a storage medium wherein the at least one data acquisition mechanism is selected from the group consisting of : a tablet PC, voice recognition, and telemetry based systems

(Sheehan: Col. 2, Ln. 34-46 and Col. 8, Ln. 18-32);

d) an information presentation mechanism displaying the information pertaining to the health of an individual (Sheehan: Figures 3 and 5 (220) and Col. 4, Ln. 54-67);

Sheehan does not teach the following feature which is taught by Frasca, Jr.:

c) at least one data analysis mechanism generating information pertaining to the health of an

individual (Frasca: Col. 8, Ln. 42-51). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious

for one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the teachings of Sheehan with the

aforementioned teachings from Frasca with the motivation of having a means to generate a

message (alert) if a parameter falls outside a clinical (i.e. population comparison) range as recited in Frasca, Jr. (Col. 3, Ln. 21-26).

Sheehan in view of Frasca, Jr. do not explicitly teach a handheld data measurement mechanism, however, this feature is well known in the art as illustrated by Walker (Col. 10, Ln. 47-55). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the combined teachings of Sheehan in view of Frasca, Jr. with the aforementioned teachings from Walker with the motivation of providing a means of handheld data measurement and certification as recited in Walker (Col. 10, Ln. 47-55).

Sheehan in view of Frasca, Jr. in view of Walker do not teach or suggest that the displayed information comprises a statistical control chart based on the historical or recent health data of the individual, however, this feature is well known in the art as illustrated by Litt (Col. 13, Ln. 18-41). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the combined teachings of Sheehan in view of Frasca, Jr. in view of Walker with the aforementioned teachings from Litt with the motivation of having a means of making predictions, as recited in Litt (Col. 1, Ln. 10-18).

The above mentioned references do not teach the following feature which is taught by Filangeri (Col. 3, Ln. 45-55 and Col. 7, Ln. 7-26):

wherein the data analysis mechanism performs at least one statistical control chart analysis based on historical or recent health data of the individual collected in accordance with a sampling strategy.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the above mentioned references with these aforementioned features from

with the motivation of having a means of being able to produce a faster diagnosis and a quicker response in emergencies, as recited in Filangeri (Col. 1, Ln. 44-49).

As per claim 23, Frasca, Jr. teaches wherein the analysis comprises multi-variate analysis of variable and attribute data (Frasca: Col. 8, Ln. 42-51 and Col. 14, Ln. 15-33). The motivation for making this modification to the teachings of Frasca, Jr. is the same as that set forth above.

(B) As per claim 7, in the system of Sheehan in view of Frasca, Jr. in view of Walker in view of Filangeri at least one data acquisition mechanism includes a handheld device selected from the group: a PDA and a handheld PC (Sheehan: Figures 3-5 and Col. 8, Ln. 18-32).

7. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sheehan in view of Frasca in view of Walker in view of Filangeri and in further view of US Patent Number 5,464,102 to Falcone and in even further view of US Patent Number 6,540,674 to Zadrozny.

(A) As per claim 8, the system of Sheehan in view of Frasca, Jr. includes:

a) a data measurement mechanism generating data relevant to a particular health condition of the individual (Sheehan: Figure 1 and Col. 2, Ln. 22-33);

b) at least one data acquisition mechanism transferring the data from the data measurement mechanism to a storage medium (Sheehan: Col. 2, Ln. 34-46);

d) an information presentation mechanism displaying to the individual the information pertaining to the health of an individual, wherein the at least one information presentation mechanism is selected from the group: a graphical summary screen, an icon based summary screen, a help guide, an anthropomorphic help guide, and synthesized speech (Sheehan: Figures 3-5; Col. 4, 54-67 and Col. 6, Ln. 47-59).

Sheehan does not teach the following feature which is taught by Frasca, Jr.:

c) at least one data analysis mechanism generating insights relevant to a particular health condition (Frasca: Col.8, Ln. 42-51). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the teachings of Sheehan with the aforementioned teachings from Frasca with the motivation of having a means to generate a message (alert) if a parameter falls outside a clinical (i.e. population comparison) range as recited in Frasca, Jr. (Col. 3, Ln. 21-26).

Sheehan in view of Frasca, Jr. in view of Filangeri in view of Walker do not teach that the data acquisition mechanism is adapted to perform a preliminary analysis on the data and provide an output (e.g. an alarm) when the data comprises a value that is outside of a target, however, this feature is taught by Falcone (Col. 2, Ln. 9-18 and Col. 4, Ln. 22-25). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the combined teachings of Sheehan in view of Frasca with the aforementioned teachings from Falcone with the motivation of having a detection means whenever a patient's state was altered, as recited in Falcone (Col. 1, Ln. 5-10).

Sheehan in view of Frasca, Jr. in view of Walker in view of Filangeri Falcone do not teach that the information includes at least one level of intervention (i.e. recommendation) when an out-of-control condition requiring intervention has been measured, however, this feature is taught by Zadrozny (Col. 2, Ln. 33-38 and Col. 10, Ln. 28-32). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the combined teachings of Sheehan in view of Frasca, Jr. in view of Falcone with the aforementioned teachings

from Zadrozny with the motivation of having a means of recognizing events which pose a danger to ill persons and providing assistance to these ill persons, as recited in Zadrozny (Col. 2, Ln. 4-9).

The above mentioned references do not teach the following feature which is taught by Filangeri (Col. 3, Ln. 45-55 and Col. 7, Ln. 7-26):

wherein the data analysis mechanism performs at least one statistical control chart analysis based on historical or recent health data of the individual collected in accordance with a sampling strategy

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the above mentioned references with these aforementioned features from with the motivation of having a means of being able to produce a faster diagnosis and a quicker response in emergencies, as recited in Filangeri (Col. 1, Ln. 44-49).

As per claim 24, Frasca, Jr. teaches comprises multi-variate analysis of variable and attribute data (Frasca: Col. 8, Ln. 42-51 and Col. 14, Ln. 15-33). The motivation for making this modification to the teachings of Frasca, Jr. is the same as that set forth above.

8. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sheehan in view of Frasca, Jr. in view of Walker in view of Filangeri, as applied to Claim 1, above, and in further view of US Patent Number 5,920,478 to Ekblad.

(A) As per claim 3, Sheehan does not teach that the at least one data analysis mechanism further comprises automatic or triggered recalculation of control limits based on top demonstrated historical performance, however, this feature is taught by Ekblad (Col. 11, Ln. 52-

59). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the system of Sheehan with the aforementioned feature from Ekblad with the motivation of having a means of allowing adaptive updating in response to changes (variations) in data, as recited in Ekblad (Col. 11, Ln. 52-59). In the alternative, the examiner takes Official Notice that this feature is well known in the art and at the time of the invention one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to have modified the system of Sheehan with this aforementioned feature with the motivation of having a means to set the control limits so that they reflected and were up to date to changes in the raw historical performance data that was obtained from various patients.

9. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sheehan in view of Frasca, Jr. in view of Walker in view of Filangeri, as applied to Claim 1, above, and in further view of US Patent Number 6,642,592 to Loman.

(A) As per claim 4, Sheehan does not teach that the reliability engineering analysis includes time between failures and failure duration, however, this feature is taught by Loman (Col. 5, Ln. 14-16). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the system of Sheehan with the aforementioned feature from Loman with the motivation of having a fault resolution means (Loman: Col. 10-14) to detect faults and failures within the system of Sheehan.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments filed on October 20, 2008 with regard to the pending claims have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicants' arguments will be addressed in the sequential order they were presented in the "Remarks" section filed on October 20, 2008.

(1) Applicants argue that the cited references do not teach an analysis based on historical or recent health data of an individual collected in accordance with a sampling strategy. To respond to this argument, the Office would like to point out that this argument is now moot in view of the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection, set forth above, which includes the newly added Filangeri reference.

(2) Applicants argue that the cited references do not teach a data analysis mechanism that performs at least one analysis selected from the group consisting of statistical control chart techniques, Multi-variate analysis, attribute data analysis and reliability engineering analysis. However, the Office would like to point out that these features are taught in Frasca, Jr. (Col. 8, Ln. 42-51). This cited portion of Frasca, Jr. teaches attribute data which includes a patient's medical history.

(3) In response to applicant's argument that the Litt reference is nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the instant application

as well as the Sheehan, Frasca, Jr. and Walker references all analogous art to each other because all of these prior art references as well as the instant application are in the broad field of patient or health data analysis and proper motivation exists to combine Litt with Sheehan in view of Frasca, Jr. and Walker.

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

12. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Vivek Koppikar, whose telephone number is (571) 272-5109. The examiner can normally be reached from Monday to Friday between 8 AM and 4:30 PM.

14. If any attempt to reach the examiner by telephone is unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jerry O'Connor, can be reached at (571) 272-6787. The fax telephone numbers for this group are either (571) 273-8300 or (703) 872-9326 (for official communications including After Final communications labeled "Box AF").

15. Another resource that is available to applicants is the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR). Information regarding the status of an application can be obtained from the (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAX. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, please feel free to contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Sincerely,

Vivek D Koppikar /VDK/
Examiner, Art Unit 3686
12/10/2008

/Gerald J. O'Connor/
Supervisory Patent Examiner
Group Art Unit 3686